United Nations S/AC.49/2018/48

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 March 2018

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 21 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and has the honour to transmit herewith information on the national measures taken with a view to implementing the provisions of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

18-04756 (E) 020418

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Annex to the note verbale dated 21 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Greece on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

Greece and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017) by adopting the following common measures:[1]

Common measures

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implements the designation of additional persons and one additional entity under the travel ban and/or asset freeze;

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) by imposing the following measures:

- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 of 16 October 2017, with the possibility of exemptions for exports for humanitarian purposes if approved in advance, on a case-by-case basis, by the Committee. In Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the prohibition applies to the direct or indirect supply of all crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not originating in the territories of the member States, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;
- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products in Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which included a provision that the export of refined petroleum products could be authorized by the competent authority of a member State for humanitarian purposes under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 it is now further specified that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export cannot exceed 500,000 barrels per year and that the means of export include pipelines, rail lines and vehicles;
- Prohibition on importing food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone (including magnesite and magnesia), wood and vessels;
- Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- Prohibition on exporting all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel, and other metals, unless it has been determined by a member State that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately, and no later than 21 December 2019, all nationals of that country who are earning income in the jurisdiction of a member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea monitoring its workers abroad, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law;

- Obligation for member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and the power to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply;

- Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo and where that other State requests additional maritime and shipping information;

- Prohibition on providing insurance or reinsurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee has determined, on a case-by-case basis, that the vessel is engaged in activities only for livelihood or humanitarian purposes;

- Obligation to deregister any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Prohibition on providing classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee, on a case-by-case basis;

- Prohibition on registering any vessel that has been deregistered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance, on a case-by-case basis;

- The prohibition on exporting new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345;

- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017);

- Prohibition on satisfying any claim in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures provided for in resolution 2397 (2017);

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Decision (CFSP) 2018/293.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Under Council

Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, member States are required to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the Regulations.

Furthermore, Greece has informed all pertinent Greek authorities, including the Bank of Greece, the Anti-Money-Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Authority, the Ministry of Economy and Development/Directorate for Trade Coordination and Trade Regimes, the Greek customs authorities, the Greek coast guard authorities, through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy, and the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, as well as the Union of Greek Shipowners of the implementation of the provisions of resolution 2397 (2017).

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Security Council

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23 March 2018

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2397 (2017), has the honour to submit to the Committee the national report of the Government of Japan on the implementation of resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

18-04718 (E) 050418

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Japan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

1. Basic position of Japan

A series of acts of provocation by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which included a nuclear test on 3 September 2017 and a series of launches of ballistic missiles, some of which flew over Japan, are a direct challenge to the international community. The nuclear and missile development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea poses an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to the security of the region, including Japan. The nuclear tests and the ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitute a flagrant and repeated violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and pose a grave challenge to the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime centred on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Despite the ongoing inter-Korean dialogue, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues its nuclear and missile development.

The Government of Japan highly appreciates the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2397 (2017), which aims to further strengthen sanctions measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to an unprecedented level, in response to the launch of a ballistic missile (29 November 2017) and other related activities. The resolution is a manifestation of the will of the international community in the form of concrete action that a nuclear-armed North Korea will never be accepted and that pressure on the that country must be enhanced to the maximum degree to change its course of policies. Japan strongly urges that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comply with resolution 2397 (2017) and other relevant Security Council resolutions and demonstrate its serious will and concrete actions towards the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

The Government of Japan has steadily undertaken measures to implement resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), and strongly urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take concrete actions towards the resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as abductions and nuclear and missile issues. The Government of Japan will continue to work closely with Member States on the full and rigorous implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions to ensure their effectiveness.

The Government of Japan also reaffirms that it will continue to work closely with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) as well as the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009).

2. Measures related to resolution 2397 (2017)

The measures taken by the Government of Japan to implement resolution 2397 (2017) are described below. They are implemented in conjunction with additional measures recently introduced by Japan, as set out in section 3 of the report. Existing measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been previously reported to the Security Council (see S/AC.49/2006/10, S/AC.49/2009/7, S/AC.49/2013/7, S/AC.49/2016/5, S/AC.49/2017/9, S/AC.49/2017/98 and S/AC.49/2017/131).

(a) Financial measures

(i) Paragraph 3

- The Government of Japan has introduced measures, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949), to prevent transfers of any financial resources to and from the 16 individuals and one entity designated in annexes I and II to resolution 2397 (2017) (effective 28 December 2017).

(b) Measures concerning the movement of persons

(i) Paragraph 3

- Based on the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, the Government of Japan has introduced measures to prevent entry into Japan or transit through the Japanese territory of the 16 individuals designated in annex I to resolution 2397 (2017).

(ii) Paragraph 8

- As part of its additional measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan has, in principle, banned the entry of any nationals of that country into Japan, irrespective of the purpose of entry.

(c) Measures concerning the movement of goods

(i) Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7

- The Government of Japan has banned any imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 14 October 2006 and any exports to that country since 18 June 2009, based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act. Those measures have prevented the supply, sale and transfer to or procurement from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any items, irrespective of their purpose or nature.

(d) Restrictions on maritime transport

(i) Paragraph 9

- Following the adoption of resolution 1874 (2009), the Government of Japan, in order to implement cargo inspections, enacted the Act on Special Measures concerning Cargo Inspections etc. Conducted by the Government Taking into Consideration of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1874 etc. (Act No. 43 of 2010). The Government of Japan will continue to strictly implement cargo inspections on the basis of national legislation, including the aforementioned Act and the Japan Coast Guard Act, to ensure that no item is transferred in violation of the relevant resolutions.
- The Government of Japan, if necessary, will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable national legislation.

(ii) Paragraph 10

- The Government of Japan, if necessary, will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable national legislation in such cases as required by resolution 2397 (2017).

(iii) Paragraph 11

- In March 2018, the Government of Japan formally requested the relevant Japanese entities to refrain from providing insurance or re-insurance services to vessels when there are reasonable grounds to believe that such vessels were involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the relevant resolutions, including resolution 2397 (2017).

(iv) Paragraph 12

- In March 2018, the Government of Japan formally requested the relevant Japanese entities to deregister and refrain from providing classification services to vessels when there are reasonable grounds to believe that such vessels were involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the relevant resolutions, including resolution 2397 (2017), and to refrain from registering vessels that have been deregistered by other Member States on the above-mentioned grounds.

(v) Paragraph 14

- The Government of Japan has banned any exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 18 June 2009 based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act. These measures have prevented the supply, sale and transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of any items irrespective of their purpose or nature.

(vi) Paragraph 15

- The Government of Japan, if necessary, will take appropriate measures in accordance with applicable national legislation in such cases as required by resolution 2397 (2017).

3. Recent additional measures taken by the Government of Japan against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Government of Japan has taken additional measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as set out in the previous reports to the Security Council (see S/AC.49/2009/7, S/AC.49/2013/7, S/AC.49/2016/5, S/AC.49/2017/9, S/AC.49/2017/98 and S/AC.49/2017/131). Following the recent violations of the relevant Security Council resolutions by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which constitute an unprecedented, grave and imminent threat to Japan and seriously undermine the peace and security of the international community, on 15 December 2017 the Government of Japan decided to increase the number of entities and individuals designated for asset-freezing measures as related to the nuclear and missile programmes and other relevant programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as part of efforts by Japan towards the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern, such as abductions and nuclear and missile issues.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The United States of America has the honour to submit its national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

18-04724 (E) 110418

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Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the United States of America on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

The present report describes concrete measures through which the United States implements paragraphs 3 to 12 and 14 of resolution 2397 (2017) regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The United States considers it essential for Member States to implement the resolution fully and effectively. The United States intends to continue to support the efforts by other States, as requested and to the extent possible, to implement the resolution.

Among the measures through which the United States implements the relevant provisions of the resolution are the following:

Designations

Response to paragraph 3

The United States has designated the individuals and the entity listed in annexes I and II to resolution 2397 (2017) for an asset freeze under various authorities administered by the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State. Pursuant to public guidance issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, this freeze applies to entities that are 50 per cent or more owned by one or more designated persons. Individuals and entities acting on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, and entities that are controlled (but are not 50 per cent or more owned) by designated entities, may be subject to derivative designations under the authority used to designate the primary target.

The names of the individuals listed in annex I have been entered into the appropriate consular database for assessment, should an individual apply for a visa or entry. Individuals and entities acting on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity may be subject to derivative designations under the authority used to designate the primary target.

The Department of Homeland Security has the authority to deny aliens entry into or transit through the United States based on grounds specified by the relevant laws and regulations, including, for example, title 8, section 1182 (a) (3) (A) (i) of the United States Code (seeking to enter the United States "to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in ... any activity ... to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of goods, technology, or sensitive information"); section 1182 (a) (3) (C) (reason to believe entry "would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States"); and section 1182 (f) (entry "would be detrimental to the interests of the United States").

Sectoral

Response to paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 14

The Export Administration Regulations of the Department of Commerce prohibit the export from the United States to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (or re-export from a third country) of all items subject to the Regulations, except food or medicine under classification "EAR99", unless otherwise authorized. An Export Administration Regulations licence requirement applies to all vessels, including tankers, subject to the Regulations, including United States and foreign-

origin vessels in which the value of the United States-origin content exceeds 10 per cent of the item's total value, regardless of flag. The Bureau of Industry and Security reviews licence applications for the export or re-export of crude oil, refined petroleum products, industrial machinery, iron, steel or other metals, and vessels subject to the Regulations on a case-by-case basis. A separate export or re-export licence requirement could apply to the vessel (regardless of flag) whether or not the items being transported are subject to the Regulations.

Section 3 (a) (i) of Executive Order 13722, administered by the Department of the Treasury in consultation with the Department of State, prohibits the exportation or re-exportation, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, services or technology to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, except as otherwise licensed or exempted. Under the Executive Order, the Office of Foreign Assets Control prohibits exports from abroad by United States persons of items not subject to the Regulations.

Since 1998, the Federal Aviation Administration has prohibited civil flight operations by United States-registered aircraft, except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier, through the Pyongyang Flight Information Region west of 132 degrees east longitude, which includes the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The flight prohibition also applies to all United States air carriers or commercial operators and all persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, except such persons operating United States-registered aircraft for foreign air carriers. Exceptions exist for (a) operations authorized by an exemption issued by the Federal Aviation Administration; (b) operations authorized by another agency of the Government of the United States with Federal Aviation Administration approval; and (c) in-flight emergencies. On 3 November 2017, the Federal Aviation Administration issued a notice to airmen expanding its flight prohibition to include all United States civil aviation operations in the Pyongyang Flight Information Region east of 132 degrees east longitude, which were previously allowed under Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 79.

The United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security can inspect all cargo on aircraft destined for or departing from the United States (see, e.g., title 19, sections 482 and 1499 of the United States Code) and seize and/or forfeit any article introduced or exported contrary to law or arms or munitions of war exported in violation of law, as well as any associated vessel or aircraft (see, e.g., title 19, section 1595 a and title 22, section 401 of the United States Code).

With respect to United States-flagged vessels, pursuant to title 14, section 89 of the United States Code, the United States Coast Guard of the Department of Homeland Security may board and inspect any United States-flagged vessel anywhere it is located, beyond the territorial sea of another country, to enforce United States laws. Within the United States contiguous zone (up to 24 nautical miles from the coastline of the United States), the United States Coast Guard and the United States Customs and Border Protection may board vessels destined for or departing from the United States, examine manifests and search cargo (see, e.g., title 19, sections 1581 and 1587, and title 14, section 89 of the United States Code).

If a vessel or aircraft is itself of United States origin, regardless of its flag, or if the value of the United States-origin parts of the vessel or aircraft exceeds 10 per cent of its total value, the vessel or aircraft itself is subject to the Export Administration Regulations, and a Bureau of Industry and Security licence would be required for the vessel or aircraft to travel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for its re-export from that country to a third country. These export and re-export rules under

the Export Administration Regulations apply even if the prohibited items the vessel or aircraft is transporting are not themselves subject to the Regulations because they do not meet the de minimis threshold for controlled United States-origin content.

Response to paragraph 6

Section 1 of Executive Order 13570, administered by the Department of the Treasury in consultation with the Department of State, prohibits the importation into the United States, directly or indirectly, of any goods, services or technology from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Section 2 (a) of Executive Order 13570 prohibits any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, causes a violation of or attempts to violate the prohibitions in Executive Order 13570.

In addition, wherever located, a United States person is prohibited by Executive Order 13722 from dealing in property in which a designated person, including the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has any interest.

Since 1998, the Federal Aviation Administration has prohibited civil flight operations by United States-registered aircraft, except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier, through the Pyongyang Flight Information Region west of 132 degrees east longitude, which includes the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The flight prohibition also applies to all United States air carriers or commercial operators and all persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, except such persons operating United States-registered aircraft for foreign air carriers. Exceptions exist for (a) operations authorized by an exemption issued by the Federal Aviation Administration; (b) operations authorized by another agency of the Government of the United States with Federal Aviation Administration approval; and (c) in-flight emergencies. On 3 November 2017, the Federal Aviation Administration issued a notice to airmen expanding its flight prohibition to include all United States civil aviation operations in the Pyongyang Flight Information Region east of 132 degrees east longitude, which were previously allowed under Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 79.

The United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security can inspect all cargo on aircraft destined for or departing from the United States (see, e.g., title 19, sections 482 and 1499 of the United States Code), and seize and/or forfeit any article introduced or exported contrary to law, or arms or munitions of war exported in violation of law, as well as any associated vessel or aircraft (see, e.g., title 19, section 1595a and title 22, section 401 of the United States Code).

With respect to United States-flagged vessels, pursuant to title 14, section 89 of the United States Code, the United States Coast Guard may board and inspect any United States-flagged vessel anywhere it is located, beyond the territorial sea of another country, to enforce United States laws. Within the United States contiguous zone (up to 24 nautical miles from the coastline of the United States), United States Coast Guard and the United States Customs and Border Protection may board vessels destined for or departing from the United States, examine manifests and search cargo (see, e.g., title 19 sections 1581 and 1587, and title 14, section 89 of the United States Code).

If a vessel or aircraft is itself of United States origin, regardless of its flag, or if the value of the United States-origin parts of the vessel or aircraft exceeds 10 per cent of its total value, the vessel or aircraft itself is subject to the Export Administration Regulations, and a Bureau of Industry and Security licence would be required for the vessel or aircraft to travel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for its

re-export from that country to a third country. The export and re-export rules under the Export Administration Regulations apply even if the prohibited items the vessel or aircraft is transporting are not themselves subject to the Regulations because they do not meet the de minimis threshold for controlled United States-origin content.

Response to paragraph 8

Currently there are very few nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have authorization to work in the United States. The majority of those who do were granted refugee status or asylum status or are currently applying for asylum (see North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, Public Law No. 108-133).

On 24 September 2017, President Trump issued Proclamation No. 9645, which, among other things, suspends the entry into the United States of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, subject to certain exceptions and waivers. The Proclamation restricts entry into the United States of nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who were outside the United States as at 18 October 2017, if they did not have a valid visa on that date and if they do not qualify for a visa or other valid travel document based on revocation or cancellation of a visa as a result of Executive Order 13769.

The Proclamation provides exceptions to this restriction for nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who (a) are lawful permanent residents of the United States; (b) are admitted to or paroled into the United States on or after 18 October 2017; (c) have a document other than a visa valid on 18 October 2017 or issued on any date thereafter, that permits them to travel to the United States and seek entry or admission; (d) are dual nationals of a non-designated country traveling on a passport issued by the non-designated country; (e) are travelling on a diplomatic or diplomatic-type visa; or (f) are applying for or have been granted asylum in the United States, are refugees who have already been admitted into the United States, or are applying for or have been granted protection from removal under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Proclamation also provides for case-by-case waivers if it is determined that denying entry would cause undue hardship, that entry would not pose a threat to national security or public safety and that entry would be in the national interest. In addition, bringing individuals who are ordinarily resident in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United States for work is a prohibited importation of services from that country under section 1 of Executive Order 13570.

A national of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the United States who does not have and is not seeking asylum status or related protection could be removed under title 8, section 1182 (grounds of inadmissibility) and section 1227 (grounds of removability) of the United States Code, depending on the manner of entry, any criminal activity, fraud or misrepresentation, and any actions or attempted actions that could adversely affect national security or foreign policy.

Key provisions authorizing removal include title 8, sections 1182 (a) (3) (C) and 1227 (a) (4) (C) of the United States Code (rendering inadmissible or deportable, subject to exceptions, any alien whose presence or activities in the United States the Secretary of State has reasonable ground to believe would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States).

Other provisions authorizing removal include title 8, section1227 (a) (4) (A) (relating to national security, including activity to violate or evade any law prohibiting export of goods, technology or sensitive information); and section 1227(a) (4) (B) (relating to terrorist activities).

Response to paragraph 9

With respect to United States-flagged vessels, pursuant to title 14, section 89 of the United States Code, the United States Coast Guard may board and inspect any United States-flagged vessel anywhere it is located, beyond the territorial sea of another country, to enforce United States laws. Within the United States contiguous zone (up to 24 nautical miles from the coastline of the United States), the United States Coast Guard and the United States Customs and Border Protection may board vessels destined for or departing from the United States, examine manifests and search cargo (see, e.g., title 19, sections 1581 and 1587, and title 14, section 89 of the United States Code).

The United States will implement the vessel freeze provision in paragraph 9 of the resolution under Executive Order 13382, which allows the United States to block or "freeze" the property and assets, subject to United States jurisdiction, of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters, as well as other North Korea-related Executive Orders, including 13551, 13687, 13722 and 13810, all of which provide the authority to designate persons in connection with North Korea's activities and identify vessels as the blocked property of those persons.

Response to paragraph 10

The United States stands ready to respond promptly to requests for additional maritime and shipping information from other Member States.

Response to paragraphs 11 and 12

Section 3 (a) (i) of Executive Order 13722, administered by the Department of the Treasury in consultation with the Department of State, prohibits the exportation or re-exportation, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, services or technology to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, except as otherwise licensed or exempted. Under the Executive Order, the Office of Foreign Assets Control prohibits exports from abroad by United States persons. Further, wherever located, a United States person is prohibited by Executive Order 13722 from dealing in property in which a designated person, including the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has any interest.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 21 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and, in accordance with paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), has the honour to communicate the following.

The Russian Federation is strictly adhering to the requirements of the Security Council sanctions regime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including the obligations under resolution 2397 (2017). A decree of the President of the Russian Federation is currently being drafted on measures to implement the resolution.

As soon as resolution 2397 (2017) was adopted, executive bodies and other organizations were informed that the Russian Federation would comply with all the requirements stipulated in the resolution, immediately and in full, pending the issuance of the decree of the President of the Russian Federation.

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Please recycle

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit the report of the Slovak Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), in order to inform the Committee of the steps taken by the Government of Slovakia to implement the resolution (see annex).

18-04759 (E) 030418

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Slovakia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

Slovakia and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017), by taking the following common measures:[1]

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implements the designation of additional persons and one additional entity (travel ban and asset freeze);

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing the measures contained in Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) by imposing the following measures:

- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 of 16 October 2017, with the possibility of exemptions for exports for humanitarian purposes, if approved in advance, on a case-by-case basis, by the Committee. In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the prohibition applies to the direct or indirect supply of all crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not originating in the territories of the member States, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;
- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which included a provision that the export of refined petroleum products could be authorized by the competent authority of a member State for humanitarian purposes under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is now further specified that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot exceed 500,000 barrels per year and that the means of export include pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;
- Prohibition on importing food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone (including magnesite and magnesia), wood and vessels;
- Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- Prohibition on exporting all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals, unless it has been determined by a member State that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately, and no later than 21 December 2019, all nationals of that country earning income in the jurisdiction of a member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are monitoring its workers abroad, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law;

- Obligation for member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and the power to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions, the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply;

- Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo and where that other State requests additional maritime and shipping information;

- Prohibition on providing insurance or reinsurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee has determined, on a case-by-case basis, that the vessel is engaged in activities only for livelihood or humanitarian purposes;

- Obligation to deregister any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- Prohibition on providing classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis;

- Prohibition on registering any vessel that has been deregistered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis;

- The prohibition on exporting new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345;

- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017);

- Prohibition on satisfying any claim in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures provided for in resolution 2397 (2017);

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Under Council

Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, member States are required to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the Regulations.

The penalties determined by Slovakia are set out in article I, sections 21 to 23 of Act No. 289/2016 Coll. (as amended), on the execution of international sanctions, and other relevant legal acts.

The competent authorities of the Slovak Republic for the execution of sanctions are stipulated by article I, section 4, of Act No. 289/2016 Coll. (as amended), with reference to their responsibilities and competences pursuant to Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on the organization of Government activities and on the organization of central State administration.

Act No. 289/2016 Coll. as amended, also sets out certain obligations for natural and legal persons. It allows for the streamlining the process of the freezing of funds and introduces a comprehensive procedure for the freezing and unfreezing of assets.

As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Act No. 404/2011 on the residence of aliens and on the amendment of several acts, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa. Act No. 404/2011 governs the conditions for the entry and stay of foreign nationals in Slovakia. The Act regulates, inter alia, the scope of activities of public authorities in the area of visas, conditions for the entry of aliens into the territory of the Slovak Republic, conditions of residence, the issuance of documents for aliens, the registration of persons and residence control, administrative expulsion and bans on entry, the detention of third-country nationals and their placement into facilities, and the air transit of third-country nationals through the territory of the Slovak Republic.

The entry of vessels into public ports is regulated by article 5 of Act No. 338/2000 Coll. on inland navigation and on amendments of several acts. The transport authority has responsibilities relating to the prohibition of entry of vessels into public ports.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and submits herewith the report of India on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of India on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

1. India is committed to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. National reports were submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in February 2007, June 2010, April 2017 and December 2017.

2. Following the adoption of resolution 2397 (2017), the Government of India held inter-agency consultations regarding its commitments and obligations under the relevant resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

3. The specific legislative measures taken recently by India to implement effectively the provisions contained in resolution 2397 (2017) are as follows:

(a) Order dated 5 March 2018 (S.O. No. 975(E)) issued by the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India under the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947. The Order enables the implementation of measures relating to, inter alia, asset freezes, travel bans, financial services, shipping, sectoral prohibitions and work authorizations. The Order is available in the public domain (www.mea.gov.in);

(b) Notification No. 52/2015-20 dated 7 March 2018 (S.O. No. 1019(E)) issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Government of India under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The Notification seeks to specifically regulate trade (exports and imports) with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure effective compliance with the measures specified in the relevant resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Notification is available in the public domain (www.dgft.gov.in).

4. The competent authorities of the Government of India have been informed of the legislative measures outlined in paragraph 3. Those authorities will ensure that the relevant provisions of the resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are implemented in letter and spirit and in accordance with relevant domestic laws, regulations and administrative procedures.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) (see annex).

18-04764 (E) 030418

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Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Hungary on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017)

Hungary and the other States members of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2397 (2017) by adopting the following common measures:[1]

Common European Union measures

(a) Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16 of 8 January 2018 implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which implements the designation of additional persons and one additional entity under the travel ban and/or asset freeze;

(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/12 of 8 January 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2018/16;

(c) Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293 of 26 February 2018 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which sets out the commitment of the European Union to implementing Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) by imposing the following measures:

- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of crude oil in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860 of 16 October 2017, with the possibility of exemptions for exports for humanitarian purposes if approved in advance, on a case-by-case basis, by the Committee. In Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is further specified that the prohibition applies to the direct or indirect supply of all crude oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whether or not originating in the territories of the member States, including by means of pipelines, rail lines or vehicles;
- The European Union had already introduced a full prohibition on the export of all refined petroleum products in Decision (CFSP) 2017/1860, which included a provision that the export of refined petroleum products could be authorized by the competent authority of a member State for humanitarian purposes under the conditions mentioned in paragraph 14 of resolution 2375 (2017). In Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/293, it is now further specified that the amount of refined petroleum products authorized for export cannot exceed 500,000 barrels per year and that the means of export include pipelines, rail lines and vehicles;
- Prohibition on importing food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone (including magnesite and magnesia), wood and vessels;
- Prohibition on the acquisition of fishing rights from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- Prohibition on exporting all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals, unless it has been determined by a member State that the provision of spare parts is needed to maintain the safe operation of passenger aircraft of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Obligation to repatriate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea immediately, and no later than 21 December 2019, all nationals of that country who are earning income in the jurisdiction of a member State and all government safety oversight attachés of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are monitoring its workers abroad, unless certain exceptions apply, subject to applicable national and international law;
- Obligation for member States to seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports and the power to seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under certain conditions, the provisions for the impounding of vessels shall cease to apply;
- Obligation to cooperate as promptly as possible with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is attempting to export illicit cargo and where that other State requests additional maritime and shipping information;
- Prohibition on providing insurance or reinsurance services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless the Committee has determined, on a case-by-case basis, that the vessel is engaged in activities only for livelihood or humanitarian purposes;
- Obligation to deregister any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- Prohibition on providing classification services to vessels identified as being involved in activities, or in the transport of items, prohibited by the Security Council in its various resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unless approved in advance by the Committee on a case-by-case basis;
- Prohibition on registering any vessel that has been deregistered by another State unless approved by the Committee in advance, on a case-by-case basis;
- The prohibition on exporting new or used vessels had already been introduced in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345;
- Obligation to seize and dispose of items the export of which is prohibited under resolution 2397 (2017);
- Prohibition on satisfying any claim in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures provided for in resolution 2397 (2017);

(d) Council Regulation (EU) 2018/285 of 26 February 2018 amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which gives effect to the measures set out in Decision (CFSP) 2018/293.

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all States members of the European Union. Under Council

Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 of 30 August 2017 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007, member States are required to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of the Regulations. The penalties determined by Hungary are set out in the legislation outlined below.

Under Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, any violation of the restrictive measures has criminal law consequences in the following cases:

(a) Terrorist financing;

(b) Violation of international economic restrictions;

(c) Failure to report violations of international economic restrictions;

(d) Criminal offences with military items and services;

(e) Smuggling of illegal immigrants;

(f) Facilitation of unauthorized residence.

In addition to the above-mentioned criminal law consequences, the Government Office of the Capital City, Budapest may impose a fine ranging from 100,000 to 5 million forints on a person who negligently violates the obligation to respect foreign trade restrictions imposed through international sanctions.

Hungary has enacted the following national legislation, under which authorization is required for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel[2] to third countries and for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities and which, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2013/183/CFSP provides the basis for the enforcement of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ban on related brokering services:

- Government Decree No. 156/2017 (VI. 16.) concerning the licensing of activities relating to military technology and the certification of undertakings, which ensures that every trade activity relating to arms and related materiel is subject to licensing and that a negative decision is mandatory, inter alia, for transactions contravening the international obligations of Hungary.

With regard to the restrictions on admission (visa ban), Hungary has enacted the following national legislation, which, together with Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, Council Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001,[3] provides the basis for the refusal of admission and the denial of visa requests:

Section 43 of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals and section 38 of Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence.

National institutions applying the financial and asset-related restrictive measures

In May 2017, the National Assembly of Hungary adopted Act LII of 2017 on the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures ordered by the European Union and the Security Council, which entered into force on 26 June. The

[2] This legislation applies to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union.

[3] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Hungarian Authorities apply the restrictive measures of the Security Council directly on the basis of the Act.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Act, financial and non-financial service providers, as determined by Act LIII of 2017 on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing, are obliged to prepare internal rules. In addition, service providers must have a screening system that ensures the prompt implementation of targeted financial sanctions. Furthermore, the rules relating to data protection, the exemption procedure, the prohibition on making funds or economic resources available and restrictions on the transfer of funds, as well as a special type of legal remedy, have been reviewed and clarified in the Act.

As a new element of the legislative framework, effective 20 July 2017, sections 32 to 34 of Decree No. 19/2017 (VII. 19.) of the Central Bank of Hungary contain provisions concerning the development of a screening system for the implementation of restrictive measures imposed by the European Union and the Security Council relating to funds and other financial interests and set out the minimum requirements for the operation of the sanctions screening system.

As a supervisory authority, the Central Bank directly informs the associations of the service providers supervised, such as the Hungarian Banking Association, the Hungarian Leasing Association, the Association of Hungarian Insurance Companies, the Hungarian Association of Investment Service Providers, the Association of Hungarian Investment Fund and Asset Management Companies and the Hungarian Venture Capital and Private Equity Association, about relevant changes to restrictive measures and sanctions.

Furthermore, the Central Bank opened a new communication channel for market participants, established a new question-and-answer section on its supervisory homepage[4] and revised its supervisory homepage with regard to the database of restrictive measures and sanctions,[5] where information concerning sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can also be found.

On 18 September 2017, the Central Bank organized a professional workshop together with the Hungarian Financial Intelligence Unit and the Counter-Terrorism Information and Criminal Analysis Centre. A total of 65 professionals from nine associations participated in the event and discussed the targeted financial sanctions, including the United Nations resolutions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pursuant to Act LII of 2017, the Hungarian Financial Intelligence Unit is the central authority for the implementation of financial and asset-related restrictive measures. With regard to the sanctions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Unit:

(a) Published all the Security Council resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on its website;

(b) Informed the bodies representing the service providers supervised by the Unit about the sanctions.

[4] Available from: www.mnb.hu/felugyelet/szabalyozas/penzmosas-ellen/kotelezo-es-iranyado-szabalyok/jogertelmezesi-kerdesek-es-valaszok-q-a.

[5] Available from: www.mnb.hu/felugyelet/szabalyozas/penzmosas-ellen/korlatozo-intezkedesek-szankciok/penzugyi-es-vagyoni-korlatozo-intezkedesek.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Israel to the United Nations has the honour to submit the following information regarding the national measures taken with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 2371 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 18 of that resolution, resolution 2375 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 19 of that resolution, and resolution 2397 (2017), in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution.

The State of Israel appreciates the efforts of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security, in accordance with the authority granted to it in the Charter of the United Nations and as manifested in the relevant Council resolutions.

The State of Israel is deeply concerned about the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its repeated violations of Security Council resolutions. The State of Israel joins the calls by the Council upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its resolutions, and views resolutions 2331 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) as strengthening the sanctions regime established to compel the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its international obligations. In that regard, the State of Israel is committed to continuously supporting and cooperating with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and avails itself of the opportunity to assist the Committee and its Panel of Experts, as it has done thus far.

The State of Israel is conducting an ongoing process of observing and improving its level of implementation of Security Council resolutions in general, including in the context of those regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Government of Israel performs a regular inter-agency assessment, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of fully implementing Council sanctions resolutions.

Measures by which the State of Israel implements those resolutions include:

Non-proliferation and arms embargo

The Export Control Law of 2007 regulates the export of equipment, technology and services, based mainly on the munitions list of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Dual-

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use items, based on the list of dual-use goods and technologies under the Arrangement, are also regulated within this legal framework when items are intended for security or military end-use. Notably, under the Law, brokering activities performed by Israeli citizens that are in contravention of the Security Council sanctions resolutions constitute a criminal offence.

The Law applies to missile technology exports to the extent that it relates to military items or security and defence purposes and end users. Alongside it stands the Defence Export Control Order (Missiles, Equipment and Technology) of 2008, issued by the Ministry of Economy and Industry. Both legislative instruments expressly incorporate the Missile Technology Control Regime lists into Israeli legislation for military and non-civilian end users.

The Import and Export Order (Control of Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Exports) of 2004 includes a catch-all clause prohibiting the export of goods, technology and services that the exporter knows are intended for use in the development or the production of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. The list of materials covered is based on the export supplier regimes lists of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group.

In implementing its policy and legal instruments in the field of non-proliferation, the Israeli authorities are constantly reviewing their procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this context, it is important to note that no export licences have been granted to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Non-proliferation networks and financial measures

In 2018, the Government of the State of Israel enacted legislation on the prohibition of financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The new legislation aims to expand the legal basis for the implementation of Security Council sanctions imposed with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to improve the implementation of targeted financial sanctions. It joins the existing legal framework and procedures already in place in the State of Israel with regard to the implementation of Council resolutions.

Under that legislation, the Government of Israel created a mechanism for implementing designations adopted by the Security Council and by foreign countries. All the designations adopted that relate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have already been incorporated under the framework of the new legislation.

Furthermore, there are no workers or official representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the State of Israel, as Israel and that country do not have diplomatic relations.

Restrictions in the fields of trade, earth minerals and energy

The Import and Export Order (Control of the Export of Goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) of 2015 stipulates that a person shall not export goods to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea except under an export licence from the relevant authorities. The order incorporates the list of prohibited items and materials in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. No licence has been granted under the Order.

As to imports, the Unrestricted Import Order of 2014 stipulates that its provisions shall not apply to the import of goods from countries with which Israel has no diplomatic relations and which prohibit the importation of goods from Israel. In accordance with the provisions of directive 2.4 of the General Director of the Ministry of Economy and Industry, imports from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

are subject to an import licence, pursuant to the Granting Import Licences Order of 1939. No licence has been granted under those Orders.

Furthermore, the State of Israel does not import or export crude oil, coal or natural gas to or from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Travel ban

The State of Israel has an established procedure for the implementation of travel ban sanctions. Information on the designations of individuals is sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the border administration authorities, which incorporate the lists into their internal system of border control. This enables travel ban restrictions to come into effect automatically in the entire Israeli border-crossing system. According to the register maintained by the border administration authorities, none of the individuals designated by the Committee has tried to enter the State of Israel.

Specialized training and scientific cooperation

The Government of Israel has taken measures to enable the relevant stakeholders to comply with the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through outreach to industries, as well as to institutions of higher education and the Council for Higher Education, to raise their awareness of their obligations under the sanctions regime.

Bunkering service

The Ministry of Transportation and Road Safety of the State of Israel and the Israeli port authorities have taken measures to enable the relevant stakeholders to comply with the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through outreach to the Chamber of Shipping of Israel, in order to raise their awareness of their obligations under the sanctions regime. The State of Israel wishes to reaffirm its cooperation with the Security Council and its Committee.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit a statutory regulatory order dated 18 January 2018,* issued by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in pursuance of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017). The order has been shared with the relevant authorities of Pakistan for implementing the measures imposed in the resolution.

* The document is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

With reference to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017), in which the Council decided that Member States should report to the Council on the concrete measures they have taken to implement effectively the provisions of the resolution, I have the honour to hereby report the following measures:

- On 30 January 2018, the Royal Thai Cabinet endorsed the implementation of Security Council resolution 2397 (2017) and instructed all relevant agencies to comply with the provisions thereof.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand notified the relevant private sector companies of the sanctions measures in the resolution with which they must comply.

(*Signed*) Virachai **Plasai**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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